FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*y

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,
Distance 49 miles; running daily except Saturdays.

SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 9 o'clock A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, going North or South.

Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M., Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw,
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., sup't, Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., July 16, 1855. 19*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Chatham County—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the day set apart for the trial of all State cases in this Court be changed from Thursday to Monday of each succeeding Term of the same, and that publication of this order be made for three successive weeks in the North Carolina Star, and Fayetteville Observer; commanding all persons concerned in transaction of State cases, either as Defendants bound over in Recognizance to Thursday of next Term, or as Witnesses for or against the State, to appear on Monday of September Term next, by 10 o'clock, A. M., or their forfeiture will be recorded against them.

And all Officers having precepts to execute and return to said Court in behalf of the State, will please take due notice of the above order and govern themselves accordingly.

Witness, William S. Gunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Pittsboro' the 3d Monday of March, A. D. 1855. W. S. GUNTER, C. S. C.

MURDER.

A negro girl belonging to Thos. Jenkins, Esq., of this city, blew out the brains of an interesting daughter of Mr. Frost on yesterday, with a shot gun, and from all that could be ascertained, looks like it was done intentionally. The young lady was sitting out in the back yard, while the negro was scouring one of the back rooms of the house, when the rest of the family, who were in the front part of the house, were alarmed by the report of a gun, and going to the back door, found their daughter lying out in the yard with nearly half of her head shot off. The whole charge of the gun had entered the side of, and tearing off nearly the whole of the back part of the head, while her brains lay strewn all over that part of the yard. Immediately on the discharge of the gun the negro leaped the fence and absconded, but was caught before she had gone very far. A jury of inquest was held over the body and gave their verdict, that she came to her death, from the effects of a gun in the hands of the girl *Ellen*, from cause or causes unknown. The negro's first account is that as she was going out of the house with the gun, she stumbled over a dog causing the gun to go off; but since that she has stated that she fell over a log of wood. We understand that it is the opinion of the medical men in attendance, that the gun must have been placed within a foot of her head to have caused such a wound. The negro is now in jail.

Ral. Star.

A Fact Worthy of Notice.—Last week a number of executions, amounting in all to about twenty-six thousand dollars, were returned by Sheriff Hall, *fully satisfied*, and the best of it was, that *not a dollar's* worth of property had to be sold by the Sheriff. Considering the hard times, this is a matter of congratulation and speaks well for the soundness of our people.

Wilmington Journal.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1855.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Another of those horrible scenes occurred at the St. Nicholas Hotel (in the Bar Room) on Saturday night, similar to the Loring and Graham affair which produced so much excitement here 13 months ago. A Capt. Wright of New Orleans, struck a Mr. Dean of Baltimore across the face with a cowhide, and was immediately stabbed twice in the abdomen, so severely that scarcely a hope is entertained of his recovery. The house was full of people, and there were, as usual, many in the bar room, but so sudden and unexpected was the affair that it was scarcely noticed till it was all over. It originated in an old quarrel between the parties about a disastrous partnership in a steamboat, about which Dean had imputed something dishonorable to Wright. They met on this occasion to reconcile it by a public retraction from Dean. They went to the bar and took a drink together; and then, it is said, Dean refused to comply with his promise of retraction; whereupon Wright drew forth a cowhide, prepared for that purpose, and proceeded to lay it upon Dean, who also had prepared himself with a dirk. Dean was a weak and small man, compared with Wright. In some movement of his dirk he inflicted a severe flesh wound upon his own thigh. Altogether, I understand, the scene was a horrible one, blood spouting from both, and settling in pools upon the marble floor of the room. They were both speedily removed to their rooms—Dean in charge of two policemen, who have stood by his door ever since, and Wright surrounded by his friends and three Doctors. They both appear to have a good many friends, and to have been what is called respectable.

I was out at the time, and when I returned, an hour after, every thing had resumed its accustomed routine, and I should not have known of it at all but for meeting a friend who told me of it. People were sitting about the parlors, or promenading the spacious and elegant halls, talking and laughing as usual. Such is life—life at a hotel in a great city!

The Maine Law, as may be supposed, is not in operation in this house, or in the city or State. When I was here some weeks ago, I looked into the Bar room on Sunday, and saw a label "Bar closed" hanging up, but somehow people managed to get what they wanted. There was an active business done in carrying juleps, &c. to the rooms.

Yesterday I heard two very able practical sermons—in the morning by Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, and the afternoon by Dr. Neville of St. Thomas's. I have scarcely ever heard the striking eloquence of Dr. Hawks to more advantage. He was earnest and impressive to a degree rarely seen. There was no danger under either of the sermons I heard of such a scene as I witnessed here five weeks ago. A very young minister had preached, instead of the eloquent D. D. who usually officiated, and he put a genteel looking man so fast asleep that all the noise of a large retiring congregation did not arouse him. Every body from the pews near him had passed out, so that he sat there alone, the eyes of hundreds passing down the aisles resting on him, with, I fear, many a smile. At last a benevolent gentleman went into the pew and roused him. Of course he looked *rather* foolish.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—There were 20 deaths in Norfolk on Monday, and 12 in Portsmouth. The disease is thought to be on the increase, owing to the weather being damp and cloudy for several days.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated the 17th, says:

"The destitution in our town is beyond calculation, and not only is it so in the town, but the refugees in the woods, and the residents in the surrounding country are sadly in want of provisions; we are compelled every day to send cart loads of the necessaries of life for distribution to save them from starvation.

"This state of things is particularly the case in the neighborhood where the oyster-men reside—their business being entirely cut off, and as they produce no articles of provision, unless aid be extended them, they must die of famine.

"Immense numbers of families are being daily supplied at our Relief Store; numbers go away empty, because it is impossible to wait on the crowds that throng the store. Thanks be to our kind friends in Virginia *and the Union* for the generous sympathy they have displayed in our behalf; nobly have they responded to our appeals for aid, and through their kindness we have been enabled to feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

"The demands upon us for relief are now such as to call for additional contributions from our sympathising friends far and wide!

"Besides the provisions that are furnished at the Relief Store, there are daily a large number of Physicians' orders for chickens, Porter, Wine, Arrow Root, &c., which are required for the sick, and those who are convalescing. Each order sent to the store calls for articles worth from three to five dollars.

"There are now but about 250 men at work in the Navy Yard; when the fever began there were sixteen hundred and fifty on the roll."

MAINE ELECTION.—Returns have been received from 384 towns, and the vote stands: Morrill (Republican) 48,704, Wells, (Dem.) 45,229, Reed (Whig) 10,281.

The House stands 61 Republicans, 67 Democrats, and 21 whigs, and two districts to hear from, which have probably chosen Democrats.

It is believed that not a single Republican Senator is chosen.

FRED. DOUGLASS.—This negro fellow has been nominated by the Liberty party in New York for the office of Secretary of State! And James B. Pashan, another negro, is the nominee of the same party for Attorney General!

The New York Tribune is opposed to the nomination of "Mr. Douglass," for the reason, as it says, that he possesses no qualifications for the office that might not be found in "other" gentlemen. The Tribune is therefore anxious that Fred shall be kept back for the present, and returned to Congress on the first vacancy in the Monroe District. "His proper place (says the Tribune,) is not as a member of the State Administration at Albany, but as a member of Congress at Washington. For the former office he possesses no qualifications that might not be found in other gentlemen, while for the duties of a Representative at Washington he is particularly gifted. As an orator and debater he possesses both the force and *the grace proper to a Virginia gentleman of the old school*, and of one of the first families, to which a depth of conviction and a resolution of purpose, worthy the best days of the Republic, add a persuasive and magnetic charm not often felt in the Federal Capital. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. Douglass will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is now nominated, but will make every preparation to return him to Congress on the very first vacancy in the Monroe district."

The Union contradicts the report started by the New York Times to the effect that President Pierce had purchased a farm in Maryland for his future residence. It says that the rumor is an unmitigated falsehood—and it further adds that the President has not purchased one foot of ground in any of the States or Territories since he has occupied the Executive mansion.

Wilmington Contributions to Norfolk and Portsmouth.—We understand that the following amounts have been contributed here for the relief of the sufferers in our sister cities in Virginia.

Town subscription	$1000
Private subscription last week	1278
Made up at Manchester Railroad	124
Masonic Order	100
Previously collected and sent	234
Total	$2736

Wilmington Journal.

INCIDENTS OF THE PESTILENCE.

A letter from Norfolk published in the Charleston Courier, says:

"A man jumped into the river the other day and was drowned; his entire family had been swept away by the breath of the destroying angel, and he alone was left. We witness scenes every day that make the tears flow, and the heart bleed. A lady died at the hospital last week leaving an only child, and she a girl about five years old. She had seen father and brothers, and sisters carried, one by one, to their narrow home, and the spirit of her dear mother had now departed. She sat by the cold corpse weeping bitterly, and as she sat there sobbing, with her face buried in her lap, I felt the warm tear-trops course down my own cheeks, I commanded my feelings, and spoke to her tenderly. I told her that her mother was no longer sick, and suffering pain, but she was in heaven, in the presence of her Saviour, and in the company of angels and good people, and that if she would be a good girl she would see her mother again. I comforted her by telling her that God was her father, and that he would take care of her. She left the room. About an hour afterwards, while I was walking along the street, I saw this little girl; she recognised me immediately, and, smiling through her tears, she ran toward me, and clasping my hand in hers, she said, with touching simplicity, "Do sir, have my dear mother buried in a coffin, it would pain my mother very much if she was put into one of those horrid boxes."

We copy the following extract from a letter published in the Charleston Mercury, from one of the physicians of that city now in Norfolk. What a volume of woe does it speak.

"Language fails to express the amount of suffering and distress. Could you but ride over the place, in one half hour I could show you sights that would make your heart bleed. I went, two days ago, to nurse a young man with an interesting family, consisting of a very pretty wife and two children. I sat up with him from five o'clock one morning till seven the next, when the poor fellow died. I shall never forget the scene as long as I live. His wife had requested to see him before he died. About five in the morning I informed her that he could not live, as the symptoms of the vomit were coming on. She begged me to assist her to the bedside. I did so, and as she was about to embrace him for the last time, the death rattle was heard, and he hung stiff; dead in her arms. She raised herself and fell powerless into mine. But the worst part is yet to be told. His father, an old man of sixty years, had to be informed of it, and I was the person to do it. I threw on my cloak and started for his house. He met me at the door, and, as if inwardly conscious of my mission, he flung his arms around my neck, and resting his head upon my shoulder, burst into a flood of tears. He had lost his wife the Sunday preceding, his daughter the day after, and now this young man was the third—all in one week. Besides his last and only boy was extremely low. When I left his door to return to the scene of death, meditating upon what I had witnessed, and the pitable, desolate fate of this old man, I could restrain my feelings no longer, and, seating myself upon a doorstep, I wept bitterly."

The Changes of Life.—The Rev. Dr. Cone, the distinguished Baptist clergyman who recently died in New York, was formerly a theatre actor, and his last appearance on the stage was on the terrible night of the burning of the Richmond Theatre, in 1811, when the Governor of Virginia and a great many other prominent citizens perished in the flames. He was afterward editor of a daily paper at Baltimore, Md., then a Department clerk, at Washington, and in 1823 became a Baptist pastor in New York.

What is the difference between a butcher and a gay young lady? The former kills to dress, while the latter dresses to kill.

MARRIED,

In Wadesborough, on the 13th inst., by A. Shepard, Esq., Mr. J. H. WHEELER, of Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss SARAH A. GRAY, of Wadesborough.

From the forthcoming number of Dr. Reese's American Medical Gazette.

BY THE EDITOR.

YELLOW FEVER IN NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND GOSPORT, VA.

Seldom has "the pestilence that walked in darkness," so fearfully raged in any portion of our country, as in the visitation of the yellow fever this Summer at Norfolk, Va., and its immediate vicinity. And never before has the public sympathy been called forth to such an extent in behalf of the sufferers, alike in the North as in the South, illustrating the strength of the ties of brotherhood which indissolubly unite our common country, and presenting examples of public benevolence, and personal self-sacrifice, highly honorable to the humanity of our profession especially, and to the American people.

Among the numerous victims of mortality during this epidemic, we cannot forbear alluding to the noble band of medical men, resident in the infected places, on whom the toils and hazards of the onset of the disease fell with tremendous weight, for they were obliged to expose themselves to the poisonous atmosphere from which their patients could not be, or had not been, removed; while their daily and nightly labors predisposed them, by exhausting their own vitality, to become easy victims to disease and death. But they did not shrink from their duty, and several of them have perished, and among them a near relative of our own, Dr. Thomas Constable, of Norfolk, who fell at his post, as a member of the Board of Health, which augmented both his labors and his danger. Honor to his memory and that of his associate martrys to professional heroism and fidelity.

Nothing is more worthy of record and commemoration, than the promptness of the response to the call for physicians, which the illness and death of ther own medical men, and the extent of the epidemic, rendered necessary. Volunteers, physicians and medical students, hastened from the Southern and Northern cities to the help of their brethren, ready to take the place of the dying and the dead, if haply they might rescue the survivors, and aid in staying the plague by their professional skill. And among these volunteers, without stipulating for any fee or reward, were found men of the very front rank among their compeers both in knowledge and experience, some of whom were familiar with yellow fever in all its phases, and who had themselves suffered from attacks of the disease. The services of such acclimated and experienced men, at such a crisis, no money could adequately reward.

Nor should we fail to honor the true nobility of soul which has prompted so many young physicians to hasten on from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans, for all these places have one or more representatives there, and some of these we learn are already numbered with the dead, having fallen in the laborious duties to which they had devoted themselves in the cause of science and humanity.

A full history of this pestilence in Virginia will doubtless be forthcoming from some of the medical men who may survive, until which time it does not become those at a distance to speak authoritatively as to its causes, the sources of its extension and fatality, its peculiar phases, or the comparative merits of the variety of treatment to which a resort has been had during the panic. Indeed there is good ground of apprehension that no good, but rather much evil, has resulted from much that has been published in the newspapers already on all these topics. The speculations which allege importation as its only source, and contagion as the means of its propagation, are much to be deplored, as diverting attention from the local sources of malarious emanations, which may be traced, discovered and removed, before another "heated term" of Summer shall endanger the public health. Moreover they tend to engender a false confidence in quarantine regulations, which history and experience as well as science, all prove, are not reliable. The temperature of the atmosphere in New York and Philadelphia and Baltimore, during the past Summer, has not been high enough continuously to develop the poison, and to this our exemption is due, far more than to the vigilance of health officers; and so of many other places, which else might have been visited.

In Richmond, a large number of cases have appeared; every one of whom were recently from the infected places; but not a single instance has occurred in that city in which the fever was contracted from these cases. One has occurred in the New York hospital, and another in Williamsburgh, both from Norfolk, having received the infection there, and reached here before the disease exhibited itself. But no one received it from these, or had cause to fear it. For no fact is better established than that the sick with yellow fever, when removed to a healthy atmosphere, cannot propagate the malady. The attempt to create a panic, therefore, because of the development of the disease in persons who have been exposed to the epidemic, after their removal to other and distant places, deserves the severest reprehension.

Quarantine therefore, against the *persons* hailing from infected places, whether sick or well, is a barbarous as well as useless imposition, for which ignorance is the basis, and any pecuniary forfeiture or fee extorted from such persons, by officials or otherwise, merits the penalties against obtaining money under false pretences. Such legal restrictions against *vessels* coming from infected places, on which yellow fever has appeared, or from the holds of which when opened, the poisonous malaria may escape, and contaminate our atmosphere, are very proper, for all such vessels should be subjected to quarantine; and this alone affords the only national pretext for the continuance of the system.

No less to be deplored have been the incidental efforts, made through the public press, to create the impression that the malady so fatal in Norfolk, &c., is not the yellow fever, but some other and more fatal pestilence, as the African fever, the plague, &c. From reliable sources and data we take it upon ourselves to say that the epidemic in Virginia is neither more nor less than *yellow fever*, and differs in no respect in its phases, or mortality, from that fever as it prevails in New Orleans and other cities at the South, during the Summer months. The tardy removal of the inhabitants from the infected districts may have augumented its mortality, especially among the physicians and public officers whose duties kept them nightly exposed to the poison; but we fear from the tone of certain publications we have seen, that the want of success in treating the malady may have partly arisen from "the expectant treatment" or the do-nothing system of medical practice, so highly eulogized by certain letter writers for the press.

We speak as a witness, rather than as a disputant, when we say, that familiarity with the yellow fever many years since in a Southern city, authorizes our conviction that no form of "expectant treatment" ever designed, can adequately meet the inflammatory and congestive pathological state, which quickly supervenes in well characterized yellow fever. When the epidemic is over, and the truth comes out from reliable sources, as it assuredly will, this "expectant treatment" will have its epitaph written by the records of the dead. Not that rash or violent remedies are called for, but active medication, proportioned to the urgency of each individual case, will be found to have been successful, when early employed and judiciously administered.

We cannot close this desultory article without expressing our dissent from the prognostications of certain alarmists, who have sought to create a public panic, by vague and unwarranted surmises that the yellow fever having reached Norfolk this year is travelling North, and may be expeted to become epidemic in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, possibly on the approach of warm weather next year. If the contagionists of the profession were reliable oracles, or if importation were the source of yellow fever, such panic makers would doubtless see their prophecies verified. But the mean temperature of the summer, and for very many years past at New York, leaves no just ground for apprehension that our "heated terms" of each season will be sufficiently protracted to generate the yellow fever in this climate, now that our sewerage is so extensive, and our Croton water is ever flowing in upon us with its sanative fruits as preventive of disease.

Our heath officer will see to it that no vessel from infected ports passes his station, which is six miles off, and our Board of Health, if they do their duty, will allow no source of malaria or othea nuisance to remain unabated. And with these precautions, so far as secondary causes are concerned, and the blessing of providence, we have no reason to anticipate the visitation of yellow fever, or any other epidemic, in this latitude. For the law of epidemic is as immutable as any other law of nature, and without continuous and protracted heat, and the criminal neglect of sanatory measures, the occurrence of yellow fever in New York is, in our opinion, a physical impossibility. We say nothing in reference to the theory of those who regard such calamities as the judicial visitation of Heaven, for the wickedness of cities, but we doubt whether Norfolk and its vicinity contain greater sinners than some other cities I wot of. But we speak only of second causes, because our science knows nothing of hidden things, which belong to God alone.

At the last meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, very great interest was expressed in behalf of our brethren of the profession who are at present battling with the epidemic, and one member expressed his willingness to go on to their help, as others would be ready to do, on any intimation from proper authority that further medical assistance is needed.

EDITOR DREAMING ON WEDDING CAKE.

A bachelor editor out west, who had received from the fair hand of a bride a piece of elegant wedding cake to dream on, thus gives the result of his experience:

We put it under the head of our pillow, shut our eyes sweetly as an infant, blessed with an easy conscience, soon snored prodigiously. The god of dreams gently touched us, and lo! in fancy we were married! Never was a little editor so happy. It was 'my love,' 'dearest,' 'sweetest,' ringing in our ears every moment. Oh! that the dream had broken off here. But no, some evil genius put it into the head of our ducky to have pudding for dinner just to please her lord.

In a hungry dream we sat down to dinner. Well, the pudding moment arrived, and a huge slice almost obscured from sight the plate before us.

"My dear,' said we fondly, 'did you make this?'

'Yes, love, ain't it nice!'

'Glorious—the best bread pudding I ever tasted in my life.'

'Plum pudding, ducky,' suggested my wife.

'O, no, dearest, bread pudding. I always was fond of 'em.'

'Call that bread pudding?' exclaimed my wife, while her lips slightly curled with contempt.

'Certainly, my dear—reckon I've had enough at the Sherwood House to know bread pudding, my love, by all means.'

'Husband—this is really too bad—plum pudding is twice as hard to make as bread pudding, and is more expensive, and is a great deal better. I say this is plum pudding, sir?' and my pretty wife's brow flushed with excitement.

'My love, my sweet, my dear love,' exclaimed we soothingly, 'do not get angry, I'm sure it's very good, if it is bread pudding.

'You mean, low wretch,' fiercely replied my wife in a higher tone, 'you know it's plum pudding.'

'Then, ma'am, it is so meanly put together, and so badly burned, that the devil himself wouldn't know it. I tell you, madam, most distinctly and emphatically, and I will not be contradicted, that it is bread pudding, and the meanest kind at that.'

'It is plum pudding,' shrieked my wife, as she hurled a glass of claret in my face, the glass itself tapping the claret from my nose.'

'Bread pudding!' gasped we, pluck to the last, and grasping a roasted chicken by the left leg.

'Plum pudding!' rose above the din, as I had a distinct perception of feeling two plates smash across my head.

'Bread pudding!' we groaned in a rage as the chicken left our hand, and flying with swift wing across the table, landed in madam's bosom.

'Plum pudding!' resounded the war cry from the enemy, as the gravy dish took us where we had been depositing the first part of our dinner, and a plate of beets landed upon our white vest.

'Bread pudding forever!' shouted we in defiance, dodging the soup tureen, and falling beneath its contents.

'Plum pudding!' yelled the amiable spouse, as noticing our misfortune, she determined to keep us down by piling upon our head the dishes with no gentle, hand. Then in rapid succession followed the war cries. 'Plum pudding!' she shrieked with every dish.

'Bread pudding!' in smothered tones, came up from the pile in reply. Then it was 'plum pudding' in rapid succession, the last cry growing feebler, till just as I can distinctly recollect, it had grown to a whisper. 'Plum pudding!' resounded like thunder, followed by a tremendous crash, as my wife leaped upon the pile with her delicate feet, and commenced jumping up and down—when thank Heaven, we awoke, and thus saved our life. We shall never dream on wedding cake again—that's the moral.

FALL FEVERS, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

The season has come when fevers prevail. A fever taken in the fall, moreover, is more apt to be stubborn than one caught in the spring. Under these circumstances, a few hints, without regard to autumnal fevers, may do good.

Most fevers are the result of carelessness. Of course, we speak of fever in its ordinary form, and not of it when epidemic. The prevailing fever of the fall season is the intermittent, commonly known as the ague, in which the fever goes off for a time, or intermits, making way for an access of cold, which, in severe cases, rises to a chill that shakes the whole person. This fever, once taken, is frequently not got rid of till the following spring, and often hangs about the victim for a longer time, continually recurring. A drink of iced lemonade, or a north-easterly wind, has been known to bring back this fever, long after the individual had supposed himself cured of it. Not unfrequently it is present when least suspected. A nervous irritability, a slight disposition to chilliness, and a feeling of indescribable wretchedness, often attend persons, who are yet unable to tell what is the matter with them. They really suffer from intermittent fever. In fact, it prevails, under this low type, to a far greater degree than is generally imagined.

Exposure to the night air at this season, sitting in damp rooms, or remaining with wet clothes on, are the most ordinary examples of the carelessness through which this fever is caught. Citizens who are visiting in the country, or who live in suburban cottages, are particularly liable to intermittent, for they sit out in the moon light, without their heads being covered, just as they would in town, and the consequence is a fit of the chills. Others, forgetting that country houses are damper than city ones, neglect to make fires morning and evening, a thing almost indispensable for health, for though farmers do not do this it is because they sit in their kitchens where there are such fires, and therefore do not feel the need of it. Physicians attribute these fevers to the miasm in the atmosphere, caused by the decay of vegetable matter in damp localities. Intermittents always prevail most where, after heavy rains in June and July, the sun comes out hot in August and September. To live near a tract of land actually buried under water, is not therefore as unhealthy as to reside near a half drained meadow or swamp. High lands generally, though not invariably, are exempt. A wood or hill sheltering a house from the winds that blow from a noxious locality, frequently protects the inmates from taking the disease.

Care, in avoiding an intermittent, is the more necessary, because the fever sometimes, though not often, runs into severe types. Next in danger to intermittent is the remittent, in which the fever subsides for a while, but afterwards returns with its old violence. The ordinary bilious fever is of this character. The continued fevers are the most dangerous of all. When yellow fever prevails epidemically, fevers of less virulence, and of all types, rage in the same region, attacking those who escape the pestilence; and some physicians say that they also exist, to a greater degree than usual, for a year or two preceding the epidemic, thus giving warning of its approach. But this opinion is not universally held. A careful collection and analysis of facts, derived from the late experience of New Orleans, Savannah, and Norfolk, might, however, definitely determine this question.

Exhaustion of the physical powers, either by excess, fatigue, or protracted grief, renders the individual peculiarly liable to fall fever. The surest way to avoid them is to live moderately, eating nourishing food, taking daily exercise, and cultivating cheerfulness of mind. An "ounce of preventive," remember, is worth "always a pound of cure."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A little incident occurred in Selma, Ala., while Mr. Crisp's talented company were performing in Watt's Hall, which will be appreciated by the lovers of a good joke.

A gentleman presented himself at the door where the tickets are sold, and addressing the Treasurer, said:

"You hold a meeting here to-night?"

"Eh, yes," was the reply of the Treasurer.

"A pretty good crowd?"

"Yes," replied the Treasurer.

"Well, I guess I'll go up."

"You'll be much pleased," said the Treasurer.

"I expect I will be."

At this point the gentleman getting himself near the ear of the Treasurer, as though he thought he was about to be admitted to the meeting of some secret order, in low tone said: "Mott."

"Mott, what!" replied the treasurer.

"All right; you know the password."

"Mott, hell, it's *Mott Fifty Cents,*" replied the Treasurer.

The gentleman thought the "Mott" too high, and left.

DIED,

In New Hanover co., on the 18th inst., FREDERICK A. MOORE, aged 60 years.

In Greenport, L. I., on Tuesday, 11th inst., of congestion of the brain, Miss ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of Jesse and Josephine Mulock, aged 10 years, 3 months and 19 days.

Near White Oak, Bladen co., on the 11th inst., at the residence of Jas. Melvin, Esq., Mr. ISHAM MELVIN, in the 18th year of his age. He leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss; but they mourn not as those without hope,—their loss is his eternal gain.—Com.

At Buffalo, Moore co., on the 11th inst., JOHN BAXTER, youngest child of Wesley and Jane C. Melver, aged 1 year, 11 months and 1 day.

"Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered my heart,
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we're called to part!" Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

McLaurin's Line, Sept. 20, Str. Chatham, with goods for F Miller, Boner & Crist, I G & T B Lash, Boner & Clinard, Hunt, Adderton & Co, F Fries, G Byham, Vogler & Co, D S & A Sheek, F & H Fries, T C Pfohl.

Lutterloh's Line, Sept. 20, Str Magnolia, with goods for Council, Ray & Co, E J Hale & Son, C Banks, H & E J Lilly, Worth & Utley, N Gibson, E Glover, J Lane, W Draughon, S J Hinsdale, W Booth, J Noe, Womack & Johnson, J A Pemberton, J N Smith, Stedman & Horne, Fay High School, P L Howard.

Cape Fear Line. Sept 19.—Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for D A Boyd, J L Gilmer, C W Williams & Co, R Jones, P D Gilchrist, J W Baker, S Johnson, C E Leete, J & T Waddill, T F Prather, J Cowles, Dr D W Patterson, Murchison, Reid & Co, Houston & Overby, Eccles & Gray, M A Baker, S J Hinsdale, Earnhardt, Hix & Noe, Holmes & Harris, Tatkin Co, A Ellis, Bailey, Bingham & Co, B C Douthit & Sons, G H Lee, T B Tyson, W T Pauline, Lehman & Butner, Lehman, Butner & Lehman, Miss M Transom

Lutterloh & Co's Line Sept 19, Str. Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for R Gray, Webb & Bro, J W Baker, J N Smith, J L Bryan, G Brandt, S T Hawley & Son, J Kyle.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In my last I said I would give an account of some of the disadvantages some of the great men had to contend with to procure an education. In reading history do we not find it stated that many of the great men were very poor, and were well schooled in the school of adversity, and had to surmount many obstacles before they aspired to honor. Who was Homer? was he carefully educated by a philosopher like Alexander the Great, or was he a poor boy gifted with talents and application? Many distinguished men have had to encounter many obstacles before they could accomplish their designs. Some who left their names for posterity to repeat, and their characters to be admired and imitated, had nothing to encourage them, while they lived. Æsop was an admirable writer; but he was so low in his day that he was not even free. Terence also was a slave. Demosthenes had many things to contend with before he succeeded in being one of the greatest orators that ever lived. He had every thing almost to contend with. His voice was not good, but he overcame that by cultivation. By application and perseverance he left his name immortal. I think that application is worth more than money or talent, for he was asked once, (Demosthenes,) what was the first step in oratory? He said, Action! The second, he said, Action! The third, he said, Action! Industry is the secret of success in every part of an education, so it is in all the business of life. What would be the state of society, if the former great men had not had the enterprize and industry that they all possessed? If Columbus had been less persevering, he would not have immortalized his name by the discovery of the Western world. Was he a rich man's son? no, he was a boy that had no royal blood, or wealthy friends to bring him into notice. His own countrymen, not unlike our own, took no notice of him or his plans. After having studied his plans for years, he was conscious that there was more land. His own city refused him money and called him crazy. He no doubt became more perseverant, and was determined to be noticed, so he appealed to foreign countries. After repeated failures he was at last noticed; obtained the needful *money* and men, and after having surmounted so many difficulties, and having had his feelings so often hurt by the neglect of the shallow thinking rich who had not sense enough to comprehend his plans; made the most wonderful discovery that ever was made. Was he honored and respected for his application and perseverance? No, he was falsely accused, abused and cruelly treated. We call his countrymen cruel and ungrateful, and it was after he died that they were proud of him.

After having set such a noble example for us to follow, and accomplishing his designs, he was even robbed of the honor he had earned so hardly: The Western World was not called Columbia. He was a good man; always trusted in the promises of God, for he knew that he would not be forgotten by Him "who marketh the fall of the sparrow," and whose eye alone can penetrate the misty veil of the unknown future. God was with him, or he could never have succeeded so well when he had so many obstacles to surmount.

I have not time to give any further account of him, only that he has left his name immortal, and that he sleeps in his narrow home on the Isle of Cuba, having been removed three times.

When so many men accomplished so much by untiring perseverance, that had neither money nor friends to assist them, ought not men to be ashamed of themselves, who have had every advantage in society, been to school all their lives, and had money and friends, when they reflect that they have never done any thing for the good of mankind? Almost all the great men of this country were the sons of poor but honest men. Patrick Henry of Virginia, Ben'j Franklin, and Daniel Webster were poor boys, and many others too numerous to mention, were poor boys. I do not mean that there were no great rich men. I know that there were many in ancient as well as modern times. The beloved Washington was wealthy, but he made it a blessing to himself and others; he was also properly educated, and lived for the good of his fellow creatures as well as for himself. Some of the greatest minds in the land have sprung from the homes of the humble poor. Let every person then do what is pleasing to God; and remember that much can be accomplished by the little word *try*. Use it many ways. Try to be useful, to be honest, good; and last but not least, to be great.

I close my communication with the Observer to-day. I shall leave Floral in a few days for the sunny South, to follow my daily vocation, teaching the girls and boys for another generation. I hope to hear from the examination, that there will not be a young gentleman in attendance only such as will be sober. Abuse not your opportunities as you do. Taste not, handle not, the sparkling goblet.

Do not be insulted that I have said what I have, in my former piece or in this. I speak facts. I have seen gentlemen who had just graduated, so intoxicated that they had not sense enough to speak three correct sentences, entertaining educated ladies. This is wrong. If men will make beasts of themselves by drinking strong drink when they know it is their ruin, they should be treated as beasts; when tottering, drunken young men will go in company with ladies, and are politely entertained and respected, because they are said to be so smart and just graduated, there is a great defect in education, in both male and female. What can an accomplished and educated lady promise herself, when she marries an immoral drunken man. It is often done. Only one step from the ridiculous to the sublime. Is it sublime to see a lovely young bride playing a fine piano for her drunken husband?

I hope the time will soon arrive when this defect in education will be remedied. I think that the ladies can do more to remedy it than any one else, if they would: but the unhappy victims have the worst part themselves. Idleness, luxury and pleasure destroy many youths. Your gross excesses, and indulgence in pleasure, will cut you off at an early age. Try and live to be useful in society, and not a burden to it.

May Robeson continue to be as she has been, the seat of learning, and may she continue to send off as many useful as she has.

I hope that there is not a young man residing in this community who will take any of this to himself,—if he does, may he profit by it.

VIOLA B.

FLORAL COLLEGE, Sept. 30.

Events of the War.—The Eastern war has now been in progress upwards of two years. The Russian Ambassador left Constantinople on the 22d of May, 1853, and on the 14th of June the English and French fleets received orders to approach the Dardanelles, and they anchored in Besika Bay. On the 26th of June the Emperor of Russia ordered his army to occupy the Principalities. On the 14th of September two French and two English war steamers, from the fleet of Besika Bay, went to Constantinople. On the 27th the Porte declared war against Russia, and invited the English and French fleet to Constantinople. On the 2d of November the Emperor of Russia declared war against Turkey. The French declaration of war was made in March, 1854.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

From an Article in the London Times of Aug. 21.

If we turn again to the expenditure occasioned by the struggle, we shall have little difficulty in discerning the heavy cost of war. From the sum of £16,303,000, which constituted, upon the average of the three years 1851, 1852, and 1853, our aggregate charges in the army, navy, and ordnance departments, we have now advanced to upward of £46,000,000, and, indeed, including the vote of credit of £3,000,000, to upwards of £49,000,000, showing upon the whole an addition of some £33,500,000 to the figures which sufficed in time of peace. Perhaps it may have occurred to the reader as remarkable that, with forces which are represented as still undeveloped, and with an army in the field of small numerical strength compared with our resources and population, we should, nevertheless, have made such rapid advances in our own outlay. The result, however, admits of easy explanation. In the first place, it must be observed that our expenditure upon army, navy, and ordnance, largely augmented though it has been, has not yet reached such an amount as it attained in the closing years of the last war. In 1811 this outlay was above £52,000,000, in 1812 above 56,000,000, and in the two following years above £71,000,000. Moreover, our expenditure upon the army itself is by no means so considerable at the present moment as it was at the periods to which we have referred. Of the £71,000,000 in 1813 and 1814, £44,000,000 in one year and £45,000,000 in the next were devoted to the army alone, whereas our present charges in this respect are still under £19,000,000. On the other hand, if our naval charges approach more nearly to the old standard, we obtained fleets powerful and effective in proportion. In 1811 we spent something over £19,000,000 on the navy—an outlay which was continuously augmented by about an additional million in each of the three succeeding years, our present expenditure in this respect being between £19,000,000 and £20,000,000. In the ordnance, however, as might be expected, our charges are considerably larger than they were in the last war, being now over £8,000,000, whereas they were only between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 in the year 1813.

PATIENCE WITH CHILDREN.

"One of the great prerequisites for the successful training of children, at home or in the school-room, is Patience. Every teacher, whether the mother or an hireling, will find her labors made easy by the constant exercise of this cardinal virtue. If they 'let patience have its perfect work' in their own hearts it will be visible in all their conduct, and exert a salutary influence upon the minds of the young, in whose future well being they feel a deep interest.

"There may be hours when, perplexed with care and worn out with undue labor, the mother may feel the risings of impatience in her heart; but let her not give way to this baneful emotion, but nip it in the bud before its fruits become visible in acts of which she may afterwards bitterly repent. Let no unkind work or hasty blow be given in anger, lest the remembrance of it should prove a poisoned arrow to their bleeding heart, when those loving eyes are closed in death, and the head which nestles on her bosom is pillowed in the grave. Children are won by kind words; but cross looks and harsh tones deter them from seeking our sympathy or giving us their confidence. The mother or teacher should regard the sports of childhood as a blessing, join in their innocent amusement, and draw from thence some useful lesson for their future consideration. They should learn to look up to her as a friend in whom they can confide, who will bear patiently with their childish follies, and in kindness seek to improve whatever may be amiss in their manners or morals.

"But should they turn a deaf ear to her teachings, and scorn her instructions, seeming inclined to follow the evil promptings of a sinful and perverse heart, she has then need of a double portion of patience to support her in this great trial, and enable her at last to 'overcome evil with good," and bring them, by the force of precept and example, to walk in wisdom's pleasant ways. Be kind, be firm and patient, and hope on till the desired result in obtained."

But there is another point of home manners, well discussed in a passing periodical:

Husband Politeness: "How seldom do we meet with people, united by the intimate relations of husband and wife, brother and sister, parent and child, who are habitually courteous, that is to say unselfish towards each other. Most unusual is it to meet a husband and wife whose manner towards each other is at all what it ought to be. All the formality assumed in company does not veil the disrespectful, almost contemptuous, familiarity of more private life. We have seen many men who would throw away cigars at the approach of a strange lady, but who would never hesitate one moment to make their wife's sitting-room smell like a bar-room, and though we should think that a badly arranged home, where no arrangements are made to keep people's indulgences from inconveniencing each other, and her a bad wife, who allowed no place for cigar-smoking, still, we do not consider that he acts with true gentlemanly spirit towards his wife who will give the whole house a smell of stale tobacco, rather than walk ten steps, even if his wife be so truly a lady, and acts in so genuine a spirit of self-sacrifice, that she does not let it be seen that she is sacrificing."

Fire in the Woods.—We understand that a very destructive fire is raging in the woods in Brunswick County, on Town Creek. It is said to have spread over the space of thirty-five miles. It is making its way towards the coast. The origin of the fire was from lightning. It commenced on Sunday morning last. We fear that the destruction of property must be very considerable. A good rain would be worth thousands.

Wilmington Journal.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.

Railroad Accident.—The Express train for this city, on the Central Railroad, came into collision with a cattle train, and the locomotive and tenders of both trains smashed. The Engineer of the Express train was instantly killed, and the fireman had both arms broken, and his recovery very improbable. One express messenger was fatally injured, and another had his back broken. The passengers escaped uninjured.

Fatal Accident.—A free negro named Wm. Brown, fell from a box car on the North Carolina Central Railroad, last Tuesday night, about 18 miles from Goldsborough, receiving such severe injuries that he died in about 45 minutes after the occurrence. Several cars passed immediately over him, mangling his body in a shocking manner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Bold Fraud on the U. S. Treasury.—Two packages received at the Sub-Treasury in this city from the U. S. Land Office at Dubuque, Iowa, purporting to contain $25,000 in gold each, on being opened were found to contain only leaden bullets on layers of sheet lead. The boxes were received through the American Express Company, and are the exact counterpart of those usually received from the Land Office. Efforts are making to discover the perpetrators of this bold fraud.

The following from our funny little Mississippi cotemporary, the Prairie News, is too good to be confined to the "Prairies," albeit it squints a little askant at a Mobile competitor worshipping at the shrine of Momus. Few newspaper publishers will be unable to detect the points aimed at the great "Pill and Ointment" professor. We copy:

Correspondence of the Prairie News.

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK, August 10th, 1855.

Dear Sir:—A correspondent of yours in this city has recommended your paper to me as an advertising medium. He mentioned the circulation, but may have been mistaken in the amount. Will you kindly inform me as to the circulation of your weekly, and I shall be glad to make a contract for the insertion of my advertisement, &c., in your paper. I am unlimited in my advertising, and shall be glad to add your paper to my list, already to 1300. My payments are made in advance. Awaiting your reply, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

TO PROFESSOR THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 244 *Strand, London.*

Very Dear Sir:—Your favor, directed to me from your New York agency, is at hand, and I make haste at the sacrifice of much important correspondence, which demands my immediate attention, to reply:

The circulation of the Prairi News, which has been increasing with unexampled rapidity for more than two years, now amounts, per subscription list, to forty three, though I am bound in honor to say that, two of my subscribers being very precarious pay, I shall probably cut them off before this letter reaches you, so that you are at liberty to consider the list as reduced to 41. To this number should be added seven gratis copies, sent to as many friends of mine at a distance, out of compliment to their indefatigable exertions in procuring me subscribers. This number should further be augmented by a permanent exchange list of sixty-five, making, in all, a constant weekly circulation of one hundred and thirteen, besides an average of half a dozen surplus copies a weak, which are sent, with religious scrupulosity, to postmasters and other distinguished individuals in benighted parts of the world. These last, however, I will not include in the calculation, nor my tri-weekly and daily circulation, both of the latter being, to tell the truth, inconsiderable, and I understand that you propose to limit your advertising patronage to my weekly paper.

I have good grounds for estimating my *reading* patronage at forty-nine persons per copy. It is impossible in the limits of a letter, to go into the minutiæ of the calculation, but I will simply refer to the fact that the more widely the circulation of my paper extends the less I find it to be quoted—a circumstance which evinces very plainly it is habitually, either stolen from the editors' tables or surreptitiously abstracted from the mails by the Postmasters, in like manner as they filched all my exchanges immediately after the Tennessee and Alabama elections. It may not be amiss to notice, *par parenthese*, a funny occurrence which has lately taken place. A number of nice young men in Mobile, who have arrived at discretion—facetiously so called—since the Prarie News became *scace*, having become possessed of a copy of Josephus, (not Flavius, but he of the Mill,) conceived the idea of publishing a humorous paper, christened it OUR OWL, and proclaimed it "the funniest paper in the South," and all this in utter ignorance, as they themselves confess, that there existed either such a paper as the Prarie News or such a place as Okalons. For the better appreciation of this joke, you must know that Mobile is a village on the tide waters of the Gulf of Mexico, where our planters sell their cotton and buy their groceries. Lamentable as is this want of information concerning matters and things in general, and geography in particular, it is surpassed, if possible, by their blunder in ornithology, in claiming superiority for their bird on the score of his being *a town raised owl;* their idea of an owl evidently being formed from the bird which may be seen picking up offal in the streets of Charleston. But enough of this digression, the scope of which was to show how much these newspaper pilferers have to answer for. Before leaving it, by the way, let me remark that you would probably find *the* "Our Owl" a *cheap* advertising medium, since judging from the verdancy it has manifested on the Honeycut question, there is little doubt you could drive a bargain on your own terms.

You may safely calculate that the 5537 readers of my paper would consume, on an average, ten dollars' worth per annum, each, of your pills and ointment, particularly the pills, for I cannot promise you an extensive sale for your ointment in this region, cutaneous diseases being rare, as may be inferred from the fact that the foreign-born population of Mississippi is only one in 62 of the aggregate. So you perceive, I shall be the means of opening a market to you for $55,370 worth of the invaluable remedies which have immortal-*lies*'d your name, on which, after deducting the cost of the material, boxes, &c., your profit will be about 85 per cent. or $47,064,50. Upon this handsome increase of your profits, accruing through my instrumentality, I propose to charge the moderate commission of one per cent, or $474 64. This is slightly above the average of what you are in the habit of paying, as £30,000 divided among 1300 newspapers, would give only about $115 apiece; but that expresses, within a small fraction, the estimate I place upon my paper in comparison with the average of papers—my too partial friends estimate it higher. If these terms do not suit you, come over by the next steamer and we'll talk about it. If you are satisfied with them, for the first quarterly installment of $117 66, be so good as to pay for me one year's subscription to Punch, Diogenes and the Times, all which are good papers and should be encouraged, and send the balance in cuttings of the London Particular Maderia grape vine. Subsequent installments may be sent, at your option, in checks on the bank of England, or any sort of truck except your medicines.

Give my best respects to Queen Victoria, the next time you see her; tell her she is a lady whom I greatly esteem, and that I often think with what satisfaction, while this disastrous war is so thinning the population of her realms, she must reflect that she, at least, has done her duty in the way of keeping it up.

Your obedient servant,
THE EDITOR.

Writing Ink.—A chemist in Europe has been experimenting with inks, with a view to determining the most beautiful and durable product to be obtained. After experimenting with various substances, and among others with Prussian blue and indigo dissolved in various ways, he found the sulphate of indigo to fulfil all the required conditions; and, when added in the proper proportion to a tannogallate ink, it yielded an ink which is agreeable to write with, which flows freely from the pen, and does not clog it, which never moulds, becomes of an intense pure black when it dries on the paper, and does not fade or change its color, however long kept. He found that the smallest quantity of the sulphate of indigo which could be used for this purpose was eight ounces for every gallon of ink.

New York politics are in the usual confused condition. In most other Commonwealths, three parties are the utmost number of prominent recipients of the popular suffrages, but in New York they have still, as they had at the last State contest, four great parties. Two of these have nominated their State ticket. They are the two fragments into which the Democratic party is split in that locality. Of these, the Softs, or Administration party, having possession of all the offices, command the largest influence, and will this year, as last, rally the staunch adherents of the old Barnburner school, except that fragment which is ultra Free Soil. The latter is very much discontented with the Administration and the party, and has called a convention at Syracuse, to meet on the same day with that of the Republican party. The latter will comprise all that branch of the old Whigs who adhered to Mr. Seward as well as the large infusion of bolters from other organizations. The Hard, or Pro-Slavery Democrats, have an inducement to adhere to their own ticket this fall in the promise of various Southern journals that their delegates to the National Convention shall be received instead of those of the Soft. Of the strength of the American party, we are not informed. It is said by some to be a great deal stronger than it was last fall, while others assert that it has suffered from desertion.

Horse-Shoe Without Nails.—Mr. Sewall Short of New London, Ct., is about introducing on the feet of a considerable number of stage-horses in this city a new style of horse shoe lately invented by him, and which has now been some three months in experiment, both in city and country, with the best results. The object is to avoid the necessity of driving nails in the hoofs of the animal, a practice always more or less objectionable, and only submitted to from imperious necessity, and which frequently, from misplacing a nail, or splitting a hoof, renders a horse useless, at least for a time. The invention meets with the highest favor from the jockeying profession—one experienced stage-driver enthusiastically affirming that it would immediately increase the value of horses one-third. By the census of 1850 there were five millions of horses in the United States, and assuming them to be worth on an average about $60 apiece, the credit to which the inventor is entitled becomes measurable in dollars to the tune of about 100 millions for each generation of horses.

Mr. Short is not the first who has attempted to clamp the shoe to the foot without nails, but is the first to do it in this simple and effective manner. He makes the whole in two pieces, employing, in addition, two small screws to aid in screwing the parts together. Both are made of malliable iron; the lower portion, or "sole," being very similar to the horse-shoe ordinarily employed, but with a groove around its exterior, and without nail-holes. The upper portion, or "vamp," is thin, and has a flange projecting inward from its lower edge, to match the groove in the sole. These parts are so arranged as to secure a tight and firm connexion, and the whole made additionally secure by the aid of the set-screws before mentioned at the heel. A shoe of this kind once fitted, the vamp may be made to wear out a great number of soles. The exterior may be highly finished and plated with silver, which gives a very flashy appearance to a team of lively horses, or the shoes may be enameled jet black when intended for white or gray animals. One practical advantage to be derived from this style of shoes is the facility with which they may be removed or exchanged, so that a skilful hostler may exchange the shoes, or rather the soles, on every occasion when the presence of ice or the like renders it desirable, and it may even be expedient in extreme cases of exhaustion, as with race-horses, to remove the shoes altogether for a time, and allow of a more refreshing rest.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Murder will out.—The Toronto "Leader" of Saturday says: "Information was laid before the police magistrate last Wednesday, by a resident of that city, to the effect that he recognised James McNally as having been the perpetrator of a murder committed in Boston four or five years ago. It appears that a merchant named Smith was owed some money by James McNally, who kept a grocery store in Boston, and, meeting the prisoner, McNally, in the street, he reproached him for not paying the money. McNally instantly drew a knife and stabbed Smith, who died almost immediately. In the confusion that ensued McN. made his escape, and, though the police made a vigorous search, no tidings were heard of him until Wednesday; when he was arrested in Toronto, where he has been residing for some years. The unfortunate man confessed that he was the party that murdered Mr. S., and is now in jail awaiting the examination. The Boston authorities have been made acquainted with the facts.

Ignorance among the Fashionable.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, writing from Saratoga Springs, gives an illustration of supreme ignorance in a fashionable visitor at that place, who wore a "dress with four flounces, each one costing one hundred and eighty dollars," which is well calculated to give sport to the poor but intelligent. She was in conversation with a gentleman of limited accomplishment. The writer says: "He wishing to show off his extensive reading, made some classic allusion to Scott's Bride of Lammermoor, when he was interrupted by his fair companion, who innocently inquired, with great eagerness, when the Bride of Lammermoor arrived, and at what hotel she was stopping?"

Ladies' Bonnets.—We recently heard of an instance, says the St. Louis Republican, which forcibly illustrates the ridiculous fashion of ladies now-a-days wearing their bonnets upon the back of their heads. A lady came down street upon business, and, returning home, the strings which held her bonnet upon the back of her head, came loose, and the bonnet dropped off on the sidewalk. The lady pursued her way, not even missing the head appendage, but carrying her parasol all the time until she arrived at home, when the first exclamation that greeted her was; "Where's your bonnet." She dropped her parasol and put her hand to her head, but lo! it was gone. Then it was that the idea flashed upon her mind that she had walked several squares bareheaded. She immediately left, after putting on another headdress, with a determination to secure her lost treasure, for it was a pet bonnet, and after traversing several squares, and making several inquiries, she at length found it, a gentleman having picked it up on the sidewalk.

A new game is now being practiced upon travellers, and not without success. The first case of the kind occurred recently at Cleveland. A person accused a fellow traveller of picking his pockets on the cars. Upon the arrival of the train a police officer (bogus) arrested him and took him to a police court room, (also bogus,) where examination was deferred till morning upon the defendant's leaving $100 as security, as he had no friends to sign a bond. The $100 was a dead loss.

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and ingenious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious. Much may be said in favor of adversity; but the worst of it is, it has no friends.

Important Invention to Printers.—Mr. Samuel Weed, an ingenious mechanic of this town, (Middlesex, Mass.,) has invented a machine for making printers' types, embossing and embellishing types of all descriptions, of steel, iron, brass, copper, and type metal, at an expense less than that of the types made in the ordinary mode of casting. The importance of this invention will be fully appreciated by printers and the craft generally. Human ingenuity has to the present been unable to form any metal or combination of metals, from which perfect types can be cast. The best that has been found, and which is in general use, is formed of lead and antimony in proportions of three of the first to one of the last, called "type metal." This is found to cast a more perfect figure or letter than anything else. Yet this is subject to great imperfections, to wit: that of complete form to the matrix or mold, a latent and therefore irremediable defect, as all metals will expand by heat and contract by cold. But the greatest objection arises from the exceeding softness of the metal; from the constant handling of all types there is an attrition or wearing which every printer well knows renders worthless a font of the best type. In addition to that, the acid for cleansing off ink corrodes, and, of itself, soon destroys and renders them worthless. In Mr. Weed's invention these great difficulties are superceded, and types as beautiful as human ingenuity can form, are made of any malleable metal. This valuable invention has been the result of several years' study and many experiments. We have before us several specimens of types, perfectly formed, and symmetrical, made of copper, brass and iron. There is, therefore, no further experiment to be made to test its ability or usefulness. The object sought for is obtained—the secret is found. It is, justly, one of the most important inventions of the age. A patent has been applied for in this country and in Europe.—*Middlesex (Mass.) Journal.*

Washington Irving and Ex-President Van Buren.—We copy the following from a New York paper:

"*Washington Irving.*—This distinguished author recently made a visit to ex-President Van Buren, at Lindenwald, where he spent a few days very pleasantly with the friend of his early years, and amid scenes hallowed by the reminiscences of bygone days. The mansion of the ex-President was once occupied and owned by the late Judge William P. Van Ness, in whose family Mr. Irving was a private tutor, and here he penned the first of those popular works which have acquired for him an undying fame, and shed a lustre on his country. More than half a century has elapsed since he passed the threshold of the venerable mansion which he has just revisited to enter upon the brilliant literary career which has made his name illustrious, and shines more brightly in the sunset of his existence."

Improved Route to St. Louis.—By the advertisement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company it will be seen that the time required to convey passengers by this popular route from Baltimore to St. Louis is but forty-five hours. From Washington by this road the time is less than forty-six hours. In a few weeks, when their special improvements are completed, this already unexcelled time will, it is said, be reduced by several hours. This advantage in running time is owing in part to the fact that the distance is shorter and the route more direct than by the Pennsylvania Central road, St. Louis being but nine hundred and sixty-one miles from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, against about one thousand and twenty by that line from Philadelphia. When the Parkersburg connexion is completed, an air line will be formed, by which the distance will be brought down to eight hundred and seventy-five miles, and the time between Baltimore and St. Louis reduced to thirty-six hours. Twelve or fifteen months will probably witness this great consummation.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Multum in Parvo.—Do not judge a man by his dress only; for it is often the case that a noble man is encased in rags, whilst a fiend in human shape may be clothed in broad-cloth and fine linen.

Do not always suppose that, because a man is kind to you, he is a fool, or easily taken advantage of, as it may be his good manners which induce him to tolerate you.

Be not too anxious to show your learning, for, by so doing, you will either induce your hearers to think that you consider them ignorant, or that you have but just obtained a little wisdom, and feel an anxiety for them to know it.

Always speak kindly to every one. You can be just as decisive as if you were to speak boisterously. It is mixed metals that make the most noise; pure metals will invariably have a *refined tone.*

Never voluntarily offer your advice; for if you do, you will, nine times out of ten, have your feelings hurt, or be insultingly told to mind your own business. If men would be at all times guarded in their acts and speeches, they would have less cause to rail at the world's ingratitude.

Do not think because a man is haughty and reserved that he is dignified and talented; for many frequently adopt this course to hide their vulgarity, whilst others assume these airs because they are proud and self-conceited. True dignity consists more in being natural and easy than in being insulting or unsocial.

The greatest lumberman in America is Wm. Price, of Quebec. He has erected a wharf at River La Loupe, 120 miles below Quebec, at a cost of $120,000, to accommodate his lumber business. He is the most extensive dealer in North America; has 30 saws running near that place; 40 at St. John's Bay; 22 in constant operation at Ha-Ho Bay; at the Saguenay Rapids 10 more. He also purchased some millions of feet from the Ottawa. It is said he has furnished for several years, employment for from 2000 to 3000 men, and freighted over a hundred ships annually, with lumber for European markets.

It requires some tact to provide for the large number of persons in Mr. Price's employ, especially those in the wilderness who are employed in cutting down timber. We have seen steamers whose entire cargo was flour, pork, &c., for the consumption of those persons.—*Com. Adv.*

To Keep Off Mosquitoes.—As a sure protection from mosquitoes it has been recommended to sprinkle the bed with essence of pennyroyal. In answer one who has experimented says: "I distributed such a quantity of the 'essence' in my room that I enjoyed the oder for at least six months. I admired the flavor, and so did the mosquitoes, who rushed in from the whole neighborhood to enjoy the luxury. I would advise that when pennyroyal is used for this purpose it be sprinkled in the yard and outhouses, as in that case the mosquitoes may be drawn away from the sleeping rooms."

A Female Captain.—Among the boats on the Erie canal is one commanded by a female—Mrs. Capt. Peck. The Buffalo Republic says she is a "screamer" in her way, and has twice been before the Albany courts; once for whipping an impudent "deck hand," and again for trying to pitch a former owner of the boat into the canal, for demanding his pay of her.

LATER FROM EUROPE

NOTHING IMPORTANT FROM THE CRIMEA

NEW YORK, Sept. 20

The steamer Baltic, with dates to the 8th inst. arrived from Liverpool last night.

There is nothing of importance from the Crimea.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8

Commercial.—Cotton dull and declined 1-16 a ⅛. The decline is experienced mostly on upland cotton.

Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Prices somewhat stiffer, but not quotably higher. Western canal flour 40s. a 40s. 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 41s. a 42s. Ohio 42s. a 42s. 6d. Wheat closed steady, at an advance of 1d a 2d—white 12s. 6d. Corn advanced 1s per qr—white 44s. a 45s., yellow 39s. a 40s.

Accounts of crops are favorable.

The War.—The week previous to the 8th inst. has been extraordinarily destitute of news, and not a single incident of interest is reported.

Simpson and Pelissier, in the telegraphic despatches, mention nothing new respecting the siege, save another threatened attack by the Russians on the Allies on the Tchernaya. Hence the allied army is kept constantly on the alert, and a portion of the forces constantly under arms.

The question is whether the Russians will advance on the Tchernaya or make an attack on the forces at Balaklava, reaching there by way of Baidan.

Simpson says the enemy are actively engaged in bridging the harbor and fortifying the north side of the city, and have received large reinforcements.

There is nothing from the Baltic or Black seas.

The Turkish Bulletin says that the Russians have not the means to attack Kars, in consequence of a recent partial attack, in which they sustained heavy losses.

No reliable information is received relative to certain negotiations which are said to be pending, but it is reported that the German powers are preparing a new programme, the object of which is to confine the war to its ostensible object.

Naples.—It is rumored that England, instigated by France, is about to take measures of hostility against Naples, in consequence of an alleged insult to an attache of the British Legation there by the Neapolitan police. This news is chiefly the rumors flying about in the clubs of London.

England.—The news of the death of Hon. Abbott Lawrence was received in England with every expression of sympathy. The American shipping in the harbor of Liverpool, on the 7th, displayed their flags at half mast.

There is no political news in England save the rumor of an intended attack on Naples.

The position of Austria remains unaltered, and gives no indications of a positive character of her intentions with regard to the war.

Contemplated Bombardment.—The London Times says that there will be a cannonading at Sebastopol by the Allies in October, to which that of April last will be trifling in comparison, and that which took place during the two days previous to the capture of the Mamelon Tower, will sink into insignificance before it. An iron tempest will be poured into the city; which, with the weight and range of the guns, and the new position of the batteries, obtained by steady progress, will try the endurance of the Russians to the utmost. The great scale on which such a bombardment is carried on, with the preparations necessary for its execution, render the delays which have preceded it a matter of little surprise.

Latest.—Gortschakoff, it is reported, writes that his defences are damaged. The report is doubtful.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

Gen. Todliben has erected a new fort, commanding Malakoff, armed with guns of the heaviest calibre.

Queen Victoria and family are at Balmoral, Scotland.

The cholera still rages in Central Italy, but there is some abatement in Northern Italy.

The Bank of England has increased its rate of discount to four per cent. Consols at 90⅞. American securities steady without material change.

Land Warrants.—Thompson's New York Reporter of Saturday quotes as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
120 acres, $1.06 per acre.		$1.08 per acre.
80's and 160's $1.09 do.		1.11 do.

It is stated that the supply is fully or more than equal to the demand, and that a further reduction of from one to two cents per acre may be looked for.

The lands of Minnesota will come into the market on the 12th and 26th of November.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Commodore Stewart.—There seems to be no doubt that Commodore Stewart has been placed on the Reserved List, with the leave of absence pay of the senior Post Captain in the Navy—$3,500 per annum. This is a clear violation of the spirit of the law providing for a reduction of the number of officers in active service; but if it was determined to superannuate the gallant veteran, we are glad the Board had the resolution to disregard the obvious intent of the statute, in order to give him a liberal retiring pension. The act of Congress of 1835 prescribes the sum of $3,500 as the annual pay of the senior Captain of the Navy, while waiting orders, or on leave of absence. Commodore Stewart is of course entitled to that pay, while waiting orders or on leave of absence; but not under any other circumstances. What is his position on the Reserved List? He is permanently withdrawn from active service, and is therefore neither waiting orders nor on leave of absence. Nor is he the senior Captain in the service, in legal contemplation, for he is not in the service at all. But he is a glorious old sailor—the only man alive, with a single exception, who held a Post Captain's commission during the war of 1812—a man to whom the nation is under deeper obligations than any other on earth, excepting General Scott; and if the Board has superannuated him against his will, we hope Congress will repeal the law, and restore him to active service.

United States Bank.—The Trustees of the Bank of the United States will make their final dividend on the 28th September, when the concern will cease in any shape to exist. It has taken fourteen years to wind up the concern. The assets realized are insufficient to pay the creditors of the Bank, so that the loss to the stockholders will be total.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.

Great Fall of Wheat—Loss $10,000.—An immense quantity of wheat—supposed to be near twenty thousand bushels—fell through from the fifth story of Haxall's Mill to-day. The floor gave way, and the immense weight in its downward rush broke all the floors to the lower pit, where much of it went into the river. Three large mill wheels were much damaged, and the loss estimated at over $10,000. No lives lost.

The New York *Tribune* states that the jewels worn by Rachel, in the character of *Adrienne*, are valued at $245,000. The greater part of them were the gifts of sovereigns and of cities in which she performed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SUNDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1855.

RICHMOND SUPERIOR COURT.—A correspondent informs us that Judge Ellis was holding the Fall Term of Superior Court at Rockingham last week, and that there was no case of importance on the docket.

The remaining Courts in this Circuit will be held as follows:

Robeson county,	Monday,	Sept.	4.
Bladen	"	Oct.	1
Columbus	"	"	8
Brunswick	"	"	15.
New Hanover	"	"	22, (2 weeks.)
Sampson	"	Nov.	5.
Cumberland	"	"	12.

PLANK ROADS.—We learn that 9 miles of the Uwharie Branch of the F. & W. Plank Road, beginning at the 74 mile post and extending to the Uwharie river, have been cleared and grubbed, and 4½ miles of plank laid down and put under toll, by Col. Thornburgh and his associate contractors. The road will be completed to the river by the end of this year.

We have been a good deal surprised to hear that numerous frauds have been practiced on the F. & W. company by persons exhibiting *pretended* tickets to the toll keepers. In one instance, a respectable man in one of the upper counties who had two wagons along, stuck a piece of paper in his hat band, as is the fashion in rail road cars, and pointed to it as "his ticket;" but the toll keeper had his suspicions, insisted on an examination, and detected the fraud. The consequence was, that instead of the reasonable toll for an honest passage over the road, the wagoner had to pay $20 in fines for his two wagons down and up. The Directors have in consequence ordered a strict examination of all tickets.

THE HON. JOHN KERR.—As personal friends of this distinguished gentleman, (to say nothing of our party associations for so many years,) we deeply regret to hear that in a speech delivered in Granville county last week, he formally repudiated the Whig party and declared his adhesion to the Locofocos, as he and we have been wont to call his former bitter and malignant opponents—now his cherished associates. Besides verbal information to that effect, we see copied from the Raleigh Standard a sketch of his speech, of which the following is the material part:—

"Now, said the bold orator, my men are all gone but a few noble *Romans*. He had *not* forsaken them *nor* his post, when the hour of adversity came; but stood fighting until the last. But he now found his former friends, save only the patriotic few who would not go Know Nothingism, all against him, all deserters; and, being left in this position, he should not hesitate as to the course he should pursue. There was a party in the country which had shown by its action in the last Congress of the United States that it was a National party, a Constitutional party, and disposed to do him and the constitutional rights of his section justice. No other party had shown as much, that then or now existed in the country. There were, in fact, but two parties in the country—a great national and constitutional party, and a great Northern anti-constitutional party, warring upon his rights and the rights of his section. He had no hesitation in choosing between them. He should stand up for, and act with those that were disposed to do justice to his section. The South never needed a constitutional party worse than now. Her entire safety depended on it, and with that party he should act. He paid Judge Douglas and Gen. Cass a glowing tribute for their great moral courage, and also the memorable forty four in the House of Representatives."

We are not disposed to go at length into the comments which this incident suggests, for we feel too sad to undertake it. It is, in our view, a great mistake of Mr. Kerr's. The proper time for it, *if ever*, was whilst he was a candidate before the people; for we are not aware that there has been any change since the 1st of August in the principles of either of the two great parties of which Mr. Kerr speaks. He proclaimed himself *then* a Whig, and we had full faith in his sincerity, notwithstanding the accounts which came to us upon every breeze of his Locofoco associations. We still believe that he was sincere, and can but regret that his personal defeat has led to the adoption of a step so disastrous to his fame.

The Greensborough Patriot, in copying the article from the Standard, compares its fulsome eulogy of Mr. Kerr's manner and matter, with the Standard's violent abuse of the same Mr. Kerr in 1850. The picture may not disturb the nerves of the Standard, which is accustomed to such somersets; but it must be terribly mortifying to Mr. Kerr and his friends.

ROBESON COUNTY FAIR.—In our advertising columns will be found a list of the Premiums to be awarded by the Agricultural Society of Robeson County, at its Annual Fair on the 22d of November next.

We are authorised to state, that the Annual Address will be delivered by Col. JOHN W. CAMERON of this town.

FLOUR.—This staple having fallen, is now exported to a considerable extent, not less than $133,000 worth having been shipped from New York last week.

We learn that many farmers of the up country are bringing flour to this market and storing it, being unwilling to take less than $8, and the offerings being $7 to $7 50. How easily we get accustomed to such things. Eighteen months ago, many thousands of barrels were rushed into the market because the unusually high price of $6 was then paid. Now, the same persons are not content with less than $8.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—There is scarcely any, if any, abatement in the ravages of the awful scourge at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

At Norfolk, on the 17th, there were 45 deaths. On the 18th, about 40 deaths. One physician had 30 new cases. On the 19th, 20 deaths. Up to noon on the 20th, 20 deaths.

At Portsmouth, on the 18th, 24 deaths. On the 19th, 14 deaths. Up to noon on the 20th, 11 deaths.

HARNETT COUNTY.—We regret to learn, from the following article, that considerable dissension exists in Harnett in regard to the County affairs. We learn, upon inquiry, that the difficulty has its origin in the location of the County Buildings in one corner of the 100 acres granted to the county, by which the lots in the principal part of the 100 acres are rendered comparatively valueless, whilst the property of private individuals is greatly enhanced in value. It is stated, however, that the spot selected for the Buildings is a very favorable one, apart from that consideration:—

HARNETT COUNTY.

The County Court for the new county of Harnett was in session last week. A friend furnishes us the following account of the proceedings of the Court:

A majority of the magistrates met for the transaction of county business on Monday. The Committee appointed at the last Court to contract for the building of a Court House and Jail, reported through their Chairman, Geo. W. Pegram, that a contract had been made with Paschal McKay, Esq., of Chatham county, for the building of a Jail at the sum of $6,400, and a Court House at the sum of $12,000—that the contract had been signed by the parties and the work commenced; and that nothing remained but for the magistrates to make arrangements to raise the amount necessary to carry on the work, as agreed upon. A motion was made to adopt the report, when quite an animated debate sprung up in reference to the buildings, the public square, the size of the lots, the title to the land, the report of the land committee, the diagram of the town, the act incorporating the county, the liability of the building committee, the amount of damages that might be due the contractor in case the magistrates refused to confirm the contract, the heavy taxes to be imposed upon the dear people next year, &c., &c.,—pending which the Court adjourned amidst great excitement without taking a vote on the report.

The Chairman had the magistrates again summoned to appear on Friday, when the report of the building committee was again called up and the motion to adopt it renewed. The vote was taken without discussion and rejected, 14 to 12. A motion to reconsider was rejected. A motion to discharge the building committee from further duty was adopted, 14 to 12. An appeal was made to the majority to relieve the committee from their liability incurred with the contractor, but no suggestion was made as to the plan of relief. One gentleman remarked "they had got themselves into the difficulty—*they might get out the best way they could.*" A motion was then made to stay all further proceedings *until the next meeting of the Legislature*, which motion the Chairman decided to be out of order. Capt. Jno. Green then moved to appoint another committee to confer with the building committee to see if a compromise could not be effected, which motion was agreed to, but before the appointment of said committee the Court adjourned.

The Chairman requested a majority to meet there again on Saturday, when a majority appeared but some of them refusing to serve nothing could be done.

A memorial to the next Legislature to repeal the act establishing the county of Harnett was in circulation. It is to be regretted that after going so far they should not agree among themselves.—*North Carolinian.*

VERY GOOD.—THE BEST THING OF THE SEASON.—We copy the following from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

Proposed Bombardment of the Abolitionists.—In announcing a course of "lectures on slavery" to be delivered in Boston this winter by Henry Ward Beecher, H. J. Raymond, and others, it was expected that additional *eclat* and notoriety would be secured by stating, that Hon. A. P. Butler of South Carolina had been invited to deliver an address in the course. To their consternation no doubt, Mr. Butler intimates that he shall accept. He says in his reply —

As you request it, I will indicate the general topics upon which I will speak, should I deliver the lecture in Boston:

First, That whilst the States were Colonies, slavery was introduced and allowed without distinction of section, and that then by the comity of these political communities the rendition of fugitive slaves was more certain than now under the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Second, That when Federal authority under the old Federation assumed jurisdiction over the subject, and the introduction of slaves was prohibited, it was done by the votes of Northern and Southern members without distinction of section.

Third, That when the slave trade was opened by the authority of the present Constitution, the measure was sanctioned by votes North and South without distinction of section.

Fourth, that this trade from 1790 to 1808, was carried on in Northern vessels and by Northern slave merchants, and that they mainly derived the profits of it.

Fifth, That these slaves were captured by Northern adventurers, mostly by violence or fraudulent seduction, and were sold to the Southern planter for a fair consideration.

Sixth, That these slaves came to the Southern planter as ignorant barbarians, and by his tutelage they have been converted into useful and intelligent laborers.

Seventh, That by the gradual improvement of their condition they are well fed and clothed.

Eighth, That the three and a half millions of slaves introduced directly or indirectly by the North, could not be set free without consequences detrimental to both sections.

Ninth, That in a fair account between the sections, the North has been a gainer by the use of slave labor.

These topics would take up a good deal of time, and of course I would reserve the liberty of amplifying or of adding others to them.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES W. STONE, M. D. A. P. BUTLER.

The above is rich. The abolitionists have already, in this short note, got more than they bargained for when they applied to Senator Butler. And should that gentleman carry out his purpose, as we hope he will, the Bostonians will be *lectured* indeed by the home truths which he proposes to tell them.

Senator Douglas of Illinois was also invited, and replied as follows:

"Regarding slavery as a domestic regulation which derives its existence and support from the local laws of the several States where it prevails, and with which neither the federal government nor the citizens or authorities of other States have any right to interfere, except to perform their constitutional obligations in reference to the rendition of fugitives, I have never deemed it my duty as a citizen of a non-slaveholding State to discuss the supposed advantages or evils with the view of sustaining or destroying the domestic institutions of sister States, with which, under the constitution and laws of the land, I have no right to interfere, and for the consequences of which I am in no wise responsible.

"You will, therefore, permit me to say, with all due respect, that neither my tastes, nor my public duties will permit me to accept your polite invitation."

Judge Douglas takes the true ground, but whether from principle or because, as a candidate for the Presidency, he is unwilling to offend either side, is a question.

GLAD TO SEE IT.—The Whigs of Massachusetts are about to hold a State Convention. It is high time that they had cut loose from all the *isms* that have heretofore interfered so disastrously for the peace of the country and the permanency of the Union. Let them stand up as good old conservative Webster Whigs, and bid defiance to Locofocoism and abolitionism.

NEGLECT OF OFFICIAL DUTY.—The National Intelligencer contains another long letter from Mr. Perry, who, as Charge de Affairs, succeeded Mr. Soule as the representative of this government in Spain. Mr. Perry is terribly severe upon Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, and the Administration generally. One of the remarkable facts which he states in a letter to Mr. Marcy is, that, "in the eight eventful months during which I have recently represented the United States at this Court, you have never honored me with a single line of instructions, either officially or extra-officially, nor by one expression of approbation or even satisfaction at my conduct."

During those eight months, the Black Warrior affair was pending, and the conduct of Mr. Soule on that and other questions had brought the two countries to the verge of war. Yet so little did all this concern Mr. Marcy or President Pierce, (who doubtless had to attend to the more important quarrel between the Hards and the Softs in New York,) that they left Mr. Perry, a mere Secretary of Legation, and accidental Charge, to work his own unaided way through the alarming difficulties by which he was surrounded. That he did work his way, and bring all these questions to a peaceful settlement, highly honorable to our country, may well be wondered at. His reward is, *removal from office.*

Mr. Perry further states, and says that the archives of both Spain and the United States will show it, that he secured a favorable consideration by the Spanish government to eleven articles forming the basis of a treaty of international and colonial policy, commerce and navigation, consular powers, and rights and privileges of individuals; which treaty, if he had had, or could have obtained, authority to conclude it, would have settled all pending difficulties and have been instrumental in preventing the recurrence of others. But months passed away, after he had advised Mr. Marcy of the opportunity to conclude the treaty, without the latter giving him one word of instruction, either for or against the treaty.

Such are two of the most important points of this long and sharp letter of Mr. Perry. They disclose extreme negligence, or something worse, on the part of the Administration.

The Post Office Department, too, which enters more immediately into the business and feelings of the whole people, is scandalously mismanaged. We could state numerous instances of this, as within our own experience of the past few weeks, but what good would it do?

Several letters to the Senior Editor whilst he was at the North reached him altogether out of time, and some which he wrote for the Observer were so long delayed as to be stale, and therefore were not published.

YELLOW FEVER.—Writers in the Virginia papers are contending, and we think with reason, that the yellow fever was not imported into Norfolk and Portsmouth by the steamer from the West Indies, but that it originated in those filthy cities. It did not break out until some weeks after the arrival of the steamer, and when it did, it was in the filthiest of the localities of Portsmouth first and then Norfolk. This being the case, what a lesson does it teach to all inhabitants of towns, indeed to all persons in town and country, to be careful to keep their premises clean and sweet, lest they too should be visited with disease in some of its malignant forms. Scattering lime about one's yard, frequent whitewashing, especially of sleeping apartments, removal of all pools of stagnant water, burning of rosin or tar, are some of the modes by which the air may be purified, and health preserved.

The conclusion as to the origin of the disease is confirmed by the fact, that persons have gone from Norfolk to various other places, having the seeds of the disease, which broke out in those places and terminated fatally; yet the fever did not extend in any of those places beyond the cases brought there.

Newbern has contributed $750 to the relief of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The whole amount sent from various parts of the country considerably exceeds one hundred thousand dollars.

Bishop Doane, of the Episcopal Church in New Jersey, has had to perform the painful duty of deposing from the ministry of that Church his own son, who has joined the Roman Catholic Church.

Grand Lodge U. S. I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows, met in annual session at Baltimore on Monday last. Wm. Ellison of Massachusetts has been installed Grand Sire; G. W. Race of Lou. Deputy Grand Sire; Jas. L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Secretary; Joshua Van Zant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

The Representatives from this State are Walter L. Steele, of Richmond; Thos. H. Hardenbergh, of Washington, and Jno. N. Washington, of Newbern.

The Crops.—The Columbus (Ga.) Times states that the cotton crop of that section will probably be as large as that of last year. The Montgomery Mail expresses the opinion that Alabama will also raise at least an average crop.

Another Chloroform Robbery.—The jewelry store of Mr. A. Ewalt, of Piqua, Ohio, was robbed on Sunday night last of about $4,000 worth of jewelry, mostly gold and silver watches.

THE NAVY.—The papers are publishing lists of the hundreds of officers of the navy who have been summarily dismissed, or turned adrift on half pay, by the Board of Navy Officers authorised by act of last Congress, whose doings are stated to have been sanctioned by the Secretary of the Navy and the President, without any exception whatever.

It is without doubt true, that there have been in the Navy a number of officers whose old age, or infirmities, or dissipated habits, have disqualified them from the performance of active and full duties. But was it right to turn such men adrift by such a Star Chamber process as that of the late Board, whose inquiries and decisions were all made in secret, without the slightest opportunity for an accused to meet his accusers, or even to know that he was accused? We cannot admit it. Such a process is abhorrent to every feeling of our nature, and is an outrage upon justice. In this country, every man should be entitled to a fair and open trial, before he is found guilty and subjected to an ignominious punishment. But these officers, some of them after fifty years of service, having perilled their lives and shed their blood in the defence of their country, have been accused in secret, tried in secret, condemned in secret, and dishonored before the world. It is cruel, shameful conduct, and works the severest injury to the officers themselves and to their families, thus deprived of their means of living, after having disqualified themselves for the successful pursuit of any other profession. It will be eventually of great injury to the Navy itself; for capable men will shun a service in which their old age is to be visited with such injustice and dishonor.

We said above that the doings of the Board had been approved without exception. This is true. But it is reported that an exception is subsequently to be made of the case of the veteran Commodore Stewart, (Old Ironsides as he is called,) the oldest Captain in the Navy, who acquired such glorious laurels during the war of 1812. He is placed on "leave of absence" by the Board, and the President and Secretary approve. But it is said that he is to be re-appointed to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This exception shows the iniquity of the whole affair. Commodore Stewart is too old for actice service. As "a tub to the whale" he is therefore set aside; but the country would complain of such an act of ingratitude to so distinguished a man. The country must be propitiated, and therefore, the *pretended* dismissal, as it would in effect be, and *pretended* approval, are to be revoked as to *him*, whilst hundreds of other, and perhaps far severer cases of hardship, will go uncorrected because the injured parties cannot command so much influence, and have never been named for the Presidency, as Com. Stewart has been.

The whole subject will undoubtedly engage the early and earnest consideration of Congress.

Another new Post Office has been established in Robeson county, between Leesville and Fair Bluff, Called "Brooklin,"—E. V. B. Lee, Postmaster.

Thanksgiving Day.—Gov. Bragg has recommended Thursday, the 25th of October, "as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Asylum for the Insane.—The Commission for the North Carolina Asylum for the Insane held a meeting in this city last week—present, Messrs. John M. Morehead, Calvin Graves, George W. Mordecai, C. L. Hinton, and Thos. D. Hogg.

We learn that Dr. E. C. Fisher was re-appointed Superintendent, at a salary of $2,000. Dr. Fisher will remove to the Asylum, and reside there permanently, giving his personal attention to the affairs of the institution. Mrs. W. J. Alexander, of Lincolnton, was appointed Matron of the institution, at a salary of $500; and Mr. Rufus K. Ferrill, of Wake, was appointed Steward, at a salary of $300. These are all good appointments. We entertain no doubt that the institution, with such officers, and under the care of wise and humane Legislatures, will fully realize the expectations of the benevolent and philanthropic.

The buildings, it is expected, will be completed, furnished, and ready for the reception of this afflicted class by the first of next January. The painting and plastering have been completed, and the stuccoing is nearly done. The institution is designed to accommodate 250 persons.

Raleigh Standard.

The kitchen attached to the residence of Mr. M. Costin, on Fifth street, was discovered on fire between eight and nine o'clock last evening, but the flames were speedily extinguished. Loss inconsiderable.—*Wil. Herald.*

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday, 22d inst., CATHARINE ANN, daughter of A. M. and Elizabeth Campbell, aged 6 years.

In this town, on Sunday morning, 23d inst., JOHN BROADFOOT, son of Wm. G. Matthews, aged 18 months.

In Newbern, 10th inst. Mr. SAMUEL OLIVER, an old and respectable merchant, aged 76.

WANTED TO HIRE.

THE Trustees of the Fayetteville Female High School wish to hire three good Servants as Cooks, Washerwomen and House Servants. They must come well recommended. Inquire of the Principal of the School or of any member of the Executive Committee.

E. J. LILLY, Prest.

Sept. 20. 38-2t

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

MEN WANTED.

50 OR 100 MEN wanted on the Western Rail Road, to work on Sections 2 and 3, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, and the highest wages will be paid. HIRAM PARDEE.

Sept. 24, 1855. 38-

NEW BOOKS.

THE Hidden Path, by Marion Harland, authoress of "Alone."

Ellie, or the Human Comedy, by the author of the Virginia Comedians.

Female Life among the Mormons.

The Winkies; Napoleon and his Marshals; Abbott's Napoleon; Headley's Sacred Mountains.

Brooks' Ovid; Liddell & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Emerson's Arithmetics; Smith's Grammar, &c.

Further supplies of the above just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 20.

How to Cut an Acquaintance.—If he is poor, lend him some money; if he is rich, ask him to lend you some. Both means are certain.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 24.

BACON—	14½ a 15	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	25 a	Cuba,	86 a 87½
CANDLES—F. P.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	40 a
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio,	12½ a 13½	Tanners',	75 a 1 00
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	10 a 10	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	9¾ a 10	Flaxseed,	1 25 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee,	18 a 00	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	60 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	40 a 00
Brs. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	57 a 60
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	7 50 a 7 60	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 25 a 7 85	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 00 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	6 75 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	75 a 80	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a	St. Croix,	9½ a 10
Oats,	40 a 45	Porto Rico,	8½ a 10
Peas,	70 a	New Orleans,	8 a 8½
Rye,	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5½ a 5¾	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a 4½	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	a 12½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a	WOOL—	14 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—We advance the price, to correspond with sales this morning.

Cuba Molasses is a little higher.

Turpentine 2 60. Spirits 40 to 41.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 3 10. Spirits 48; sellers generally asking more. Rosin 1 15. Tar 2 30. Fayetteville Super Flour 8 25. 2 rafts Timber sold at 7 62 and 8 00.

At New York, cotton dull with a decline of ⅛ to ¼; middling uplands 10 to 10¼ cents. Flour unsettled; 7 87 to 10 50. Corn 88 to 92.

At Charleston, cotton languid, with a fall of ¼ to ½, good middling 10 to 10¼.

Total receipts of cotton, 35,922 bales, against 22,845 last year. Increase 13,077

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Cape Fear Line.] Sept. 22, Str Flora McDonald and one Flat, with goods for A A McKethan, G H Lee, R H Massey, Worth & Utley, R T Long, Headen & Bynum, J W Baker, J A Womack & Co, T F Prather, G W Williams & Co, R G Lindley, S Johnson, Hobson & Morehead, E Belo, W L Steele, Vestal & Watson, Earnhardt, Hix & Nooe, J W Field, J A Waugh, W F Leak, C G Yates, J V & T Hymon, Rockfish Co, D Murchison & Son, J A Pemberton, C W Williams & Co, Fayetteville Female High School, D Murphy, Andrews & Barringer.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Sept. 22 and 23, Strs Fanny and Rowan with Passengers, and goods for C T Haigh & Sons, Council, Ray & Co, R Little, Womack & Johnson, Stedman & Horne, Snow Camp Co, R Gray, Williamson & Overbaugh, N Gibson, P P Johnson, H & E J Lilly, J C Poe, J C Thomson, J Lum, B Rose, P L Howard, H L Myrover & Co, Foulks & McRae, Cedar Falls Co.

[Banks's Line. Sept. 22 and 24, Strs Brothers and Jas R Grist, with goods for J Kyle, J A Pemberton, R Jones, J N Smith, S J Hinsdale.

McLaurin's Line.—Sept. 22, Str. Southerner, with goods for R Jones, King, Hege & Co, F Fries, Hunt & Adderton, S T Pfohl, C Holland, D & W McLaurin, W A Chancey, J C Blocker, B Culbreth.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 17.—Schr. Matchless from New London, Ct. 18.—Schrs. Margaret, H Pollock, L P Smith, Ned, M Staples, and L Peacock fm N York. 19.—Schrs J H Chadbourn fm Boston, J Hope fm Swansboro', G R Dixon fm South Washington. 20.—Schrs Exchange fm Baltimore, Lamartine fm Boston, Delegate fm Halifax; Dutch Galliott Marie Adriana fm Boston. 21.—Brig J Wakefield fm Boston; Schrs. Southern Belle fm N York, E H Rowley fm Philad.

LIST OF PREMIUMS
TO BE AWARDED AT
THE ROBESON AGRICULTURAL FAIR,

To be held at Antioch, Robeson County, N. C., on the 22d of November, 1855.

BRANCH FIRST.

For best Stallion	$5
" Brood Mare	1
" 1 year old Colt, or under,	1
" male Colt, 2 years old,	5
" Saddle Horse	1
" Harness Horse	1
" Cart Horse	1
" Pair of Mules	1
" Single Mule	1
" Jack	5
" Jennett	5
" Milch Cow	4
" Yoke of Oxen	1
" 1 year old Calf	1
" Bull, 4 years old and weighing 500 lbs. gross,	4
" Specimen of Native Sheep	1
" Specimen of Imported do.	5
" Stock Hog	50c
" Sow and Pigs	50c
" Pig, from 1 to 12 months old,	50c
" Specimen of Geese	25c
" do. of Turkeys	25c
" do. of Imported Fowls	$1
" Specimen of Native Fowls	25c
" Specimen of Ducks	25c

BRANCH SECOND.

For largest yield of Corn per acre	$1
" do. Cotton per acre	1
" do. Wheat do.	1
" do. Oats per cwt.	1
" do. Rye do.	1
" do. Sweet Potatoes per acre	1
" do. Irish Potatoes per ¼ acre	1
" do. Turnips per acre	1
" do. Peas do.	1

BRANCH THIRD.

For best 1 horse Plough	50cts
" 2 horse do	50
" Cultivator	50
" Horse Cart	50
" Ox Cart	50
" 2 horse Wagon	$1
" 4 horse do.	$1
" Wheel-barrow	25c

BRANCH FOURTH.

For best specimen of home made Jeans	50cts
" do. Negro Cloth	$1
" do. Pieced Quilt	50cts
" do. Worked Counterpane	50
" do. Embroidery	25
" do. Socks	25
For best made suit of little boy's clothing	50
" Pound Cake	25
" Fruit do.	25
" Sponge Cake	25
" Loaf Bread	25
" Corn do.	25
" Bacon Ham	25
" Prepared Beef	25
" Preserves	25
For best specimen of Pickles	25
" do. Jelly	25

Any article omitted in the above list, will, if deemed worthy, receive a Premium in the same proportion.

Any person paying Fifty Cents will be entitled to admission and to exhibit any articles. Families, by paying One Dollar, will be entitled to admission and to exhibit any articles.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on TUESDAY, 2d day of OCTOBER next.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Aug. 25, 1855. 30-2wt2pe

SEPTEMBER, 1855.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
DRUGGIST,

Is receiving large supplies of Fresh and Genuine

DRUGS,
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
—ALSO,—
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Varnish,

Window-Glass, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes, Tea, &c., selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, and for sale at low prices.

Sept. 24, 1855. 38-4t

GENTLEMEN'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S
General Furnishing Emporium.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening his LARGE STOCK, of

Ready-Made Clothing
and FURNISHING GOODS for

Gentlemen, Boys and Children, which he has selected and purchased from the largest stocks in the northern Cities within the last month at the very lowest Cash prices, and which he intends to sell at prices that will astonish you, and cause you to forget that times were ever so tight that any person could not buy at least one suit for himself or children.

When you wish any thing in my line give me a call, and let me convince you that the above is true, and that the "half hath not been told thee."

$40,000 will be taken in exchange for goods of the following description, viz:

Gents Over, Dress and Frock Coats; Doe Skin Cassimere, Tweed and Kersey Pants; Vests of all descriptions; Malakoff, Redan, Crimea, Russia, Moleskin, and Rough & Ready Hats; Sevastopol and Cronstadt Caps; Boots and Shoes of all descriptions; Silk, Merino, Linen, and Cotton Shirts, of all kinds and descriptions.

—ALSO—

A small lot of the above of the Shanghai and Bobbin-around order.

J. McPHERSON,
Fayetteville Hotel Building, Hay Street.

Sept. 24, 1855. 38-tf

TO RENT.

THE Dwelling and premises on Cold Spring street, recently occupied by M. J. Ramsey. Apply to

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 24, 1855. 38-4t

ORDER, No. 2.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITIA,
Sampson County, Sept. 18, 1855.

BY order of Col. F. I. Faison, you are hereby commanded to attend at Clinton, October the 10th for Drill Muster; Upper Battalion at Harrison's, Oct. 11; Lower Battalion at Clinton, Oct. 12th, and Court Martial at Clinton, Oct. 13.

38*2t] EVERETT PETERSON, Adjutant.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN ROBESON COUNTY.

I WILL sell Three Hundred Acres of Good Farming Land, 4 miles from Lumberton, and not exceeding 2 miles from the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad. Also, a Lot in the town of Lumberton whereon is a comfortable Brick Building and all necessary out houses. Also, 283 acres Land about one mile from Lumberton, and where, it is probable, the Railroad will pass. These Lands are equal to any Pine Lands in this section, and well adapted to the making of Tar, Turpentine, Timber, &c. Terms liberal.

For a description of the above property, I would refer to Mr. A. W. Fuller, or J. W. Powell of Fayetteville, or I will show any person the property who desires to see it, if application is made soon.

BENJ. FREEMAN.

Lumberton, Sept. 22, 1855. 38*4t

FALL SUPPLY.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.
JAMES F. FOULKES,
Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY asks the attention of his customers and friends to his LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,

which he is now receiving, and is determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be his aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give him a call before making your purchases.

Sept. 12, 1855. 3-tf

Hardware and Cutlery.

WE are daily expecting an addition to our now very large stock of Hardware, and will be pleased to see our old friends and customers and furnish them at Wholesale or Retail at very lowest prices.

COOK & JOHNSON.

Sept. 17. 37*4t

A. J. O'HANLON

HAS just received and offers for sale—

85 Bags RIO COFFEE,
10 Hhds. SUGAR,
25 Bbls. do.
50 Kegs NAILS,
Pails, Brooms, Shot, Lead, Soap, Candles, Snuff, Candy, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

100,000 CIGARS, of various brands, a part of which are prime and cheap.

—ALSO—

NUTS of all kinds.

Sept. 20, 1855. 37-2m

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of FOULKES & McRAE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. Foulkes will attend to the settlement of the business of the concern. He will pay all claims, and to meet the same, must request all indebted to settle without delay.

JAMES F. FOULKES,
JAMES A. McRAE.

Dr. McRAE may be found at the Drug Store of Dr. Foulkes, when not professionally engaged.

Sept. 12, 1855. 37-3t

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ON Monday, the 8th of October, Miss Bingham will resume her School for young Ladies, at her house on Old Street.

Sept., 18, 1855. 37-6t

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 37-tf

Invest your Money where it will Pay.

I HAVE Land on Beaufort Harbor made valuable by the Atlantic Rail Road, a part of which I wish to sell. Persons wishing to buy will address me at Mary's Garden, Cumberland Co., and all necessary information will be given. T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Sept. 24. 38*4t

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever; The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Baptist History, by Orchard.

Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

Weekly Wilmington Journal, Washington N. C. Times, will publish 6 weeks, and send acc't to J. & T. Waddill.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE,
1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,

and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.

—ALSO,—

TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

☞ First come, first served.

J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand, Market Square.

Sept 8, 1855. 33-tf

BY EXPRESS.

SOUTHERN HARMONY: Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept 8.

B. Young and others, vs. Executors of Daniel Melvin. } In Equity.

Executors of Daniel Melvin, vs. Charles Stevens, Adm'r with the Will annexed of George W. Melvin. } In Equity.

Executors of John Melvin, vs. Charles Stevens. } In Equity.

THE parties to these suits, and all others in interest are hereby notified to be and appear before the undersigned at the Office of J. G. Shepherd, in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 8th day of October next.

JESSE G. SHEPHERD,
WARREN WINSLOW, Referees.

Sept. 5. 33-3w

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 12th November next, I shall expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, a Lot of Land, situated on Gillespie Street, joining the Mumford lot, known as the Arey lot, assigned to me for certain purposes. Terms at sale.

WARREN WINSLOW, Assignee.

Sept. 5, 1855. 33-1awts

NEW GOODS.
STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered by them, which they will sell at a small advance on first cost, for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt paying customers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

Foriegn and Domestic, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

With a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

FALL OF 1855.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having determined to relinquish the HARDWARE TRADE, we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

Our friends who are behind hand in their payments, are earnestly requested to pay up.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 27, 1855. 30-tf

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES**, embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano, for Cash, at 8 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS-WARE, &c.

I AM now opening my FALL SUPPLIES, comprising a very **GENERAL ASSORTMENT** of every thing suitable for the Country and Town Trade.

My Stock has been carefully selected, in person, from the best manufacturers and in the best markets in the Country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS may rely upon buying from me at prices which will save them all the *trouble and delay* of ordering from the North.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China and Glassware.

Aug. 22, 1855. 29-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,

BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egerton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

NEW VOLUMES
OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,

NAMELY,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER and LONDON QUARTERLIES, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (monthly,) commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid Quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood. Address,

L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, Corner Fulton, New York.

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 93tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Printing Press for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.

June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past session, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had at $8. per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., June 23, 1855. } 13tf

NEW BOOKS, &c.

SELL SMITH ABROAD; Ernest Grey, or the Sins of Society, by Maria Maxwell; Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lothrop; My Brother's Keeper, by A. B. Warner; Simms' Southward Ho; Trench's Past and Present; Kirwan's Letters to Bishop Hughes; Schaff's History of the Apostolic Church; Vanity Fair, and Pendennis, by Thackeray; Albums; School Books, &c., &c.

Indelible Ink; and Banker's Wallets, assorted.

June 25. E. J. HALE & SON.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.

April 2. 88-tf

NEW BOOKS.

KENNETH, or the Rear of the Grand Army, by the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe, &c."

Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh.

Mammon, by Mrs. Gore.

Kames' Elements of Criticism, by Rev. Jas. R. Boyd.

The American Debater.

Key to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Emerson's 3d part Arithmetic, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 26.

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 8, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 83tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE Subscribers have erected a ***STEAM SAW MILL,*** 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for our Lumber. JEFFERSON KIVETT.

DAVID KIVETT.

Cumberland Co., April 23, 1855. 94-6m

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

LURRENNE'S French and English Dictionary; Lincoln's Botany; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping and Copy Books; Scholar's Companion; Zachos; New American Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; The Humorous Speaker; Marshall's Book of Oratory' Mitchell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies; Greenleaf's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Union Bible Dictionary, &c.

Scottish Songs, Ballads and Poems by Ainslie; Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; Masonic Chart, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-6m

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep, SPIRIT BARRELS, made at Mr. A. McAllister's Shop. Those in need will please call.

J. S. BANKS.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T WADDILL.

June 26, 1855. 8tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Hamilton C. Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $5 50.

Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 30. 96-

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to

BEATTY & BROTHER.

Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A New and Corrected Edition of

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 1855.

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.

Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.

Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10. 91-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

R. M. ORRELL,
AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

A COOK WANTED.

WANTED to purchase or hire, a good COOK, of good character. Inquire at this office.

Ju 26. 20-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

FANCY STATIONERY,

CONSISTING of plain and silver bordered Visiting Cards; Envelopes, assorted; Pens; Pen Holders; Red and Fancy Sealing Wax, &c., just rec'd.

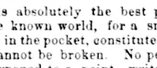
E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 18.

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf



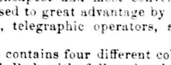
LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf



Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

Mitchell's Intermediate Geography,

N. C. Edition.

Brookfield's 1st Book in Composition; Union Bible Dictionary; Comstock's Philosophy; Bullions' Latin Grammar and Readers, &c., further supplies just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 15.

Use the Magic Impression Paper,

FOR WRITING

WITHOUT PEN OR INK,

Copying Leaves, Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking Linen Indellible, and MANIFOLD WRITING.

THIS article is absolutely the best portable inkstand in the known world, for a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket, constitutes a travelling inkstand which cannot be broken. No pen is needed, or any stick sharpened to a point, writes as well as the best gold pen in the universe. For drawing, it is indispensable. It is, indeed, the whole art of drawing and painting—taught in one lesson. Any leaf, flower or plant can be transferred to the pages of an album, with a minute and distinct resemblance of nature. With equal facility, pictures and embroidered patterns are taken, and have received the highest eulogiums from the fair sex; and indeed, a more tasteful present for a lady could not be produced.

This Magic Paper will also mark linen, or other articles, so as to remain perfectly indelible. All the washing in the world fails to bring it out. Any child can use it with perfect ease. With this Magic paper, likewise, *one* or *four* copies of every letter written can be secured without any additional labor whatever, making it the cheapest and most convenient article extant. It is used to great advantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators, and hosts of others.

Each package contains four different colors—Black, Blue, Green and Red, with full and printed instructions, for all to use, and will last sufficiently to obtain Five Hundred distinct impressions.

It is put up in beautifully enamelled colored envelopes, with a truthful likeness of the proprietor attached. Each and every package is warranted.

PRICE—$2 per dozen, or five for $1. Single packages 25 cents. Mailed to all parts of the world on the reception of the above prices.

Address, post paid, N. HUBBELL, 167 Broadway, New York.

Opinions of the Press:

Hubbell's Magic Impression Paper.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column setting forth the merits of this pleasing and ingenious invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial.—[Phil. Merchant.

It is unsurpassed for neatness and utility, and should meet with the sale it so richly deserves.—[Tribune.

Just what the public have so long desired, and recommends itself to every individual of taste and refinement.—[Jour. & Courier.

August 11. 26-3m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

THE North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorised to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers. In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our Church papers, while it will surpass them all in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessities of our position forces us to the publication of our own paper, and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the Members of our Church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1.50 a year and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next Session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference and the Ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and Counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our Ministers may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C.

The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number. The location of the publishing office will be determined at the Session of Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL,
WILLIAM CARTER,
RUFUS T. HEFLIN,
N. H. D. WILSON,
WILLIAM BARRINGER, } Committee.

July, 1855. 22-

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,

2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises.

M. McBRYDE.

August 5. 31*tf

To Country Merchants

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Merchants in the surrounding Counties, that he has in his Store the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of

HARDWARE,

ever opened in Fayetteville, consisting of

TABLE CUTLERY,

RAZORS, SHEARS, SCISSORS,

BUTCHER, COOK, AND SHOE KNIVES

POCKET CUTLERY,

from the most celebrated Manufacturers;

Hand, Panel, Back, Web, Compass, Mortise and Fallow

SAWS;

CAST, GERMAN, AND BLISTER STEEL;

FILES,

from the celebrated "Cyclops" Works, Sheffield.

A large stock of William & Samuel Butcher's Files, Chisels, Plane Irons, Adzes, Drawing Knives, &c.

The Birmingham department contains a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK of

LOCKS,

of ALL KINDS, and in every variety of mounting;

ANVILS

of Wilkinson's, and Wright's make; Bright Flower, Cotter Key and solid Box **VICES;** Hand and Sledge **HAMMERS;** Trace, Log, Fifth, Tongue, Breast, Halter Tug, Lock, Back, Dog and Cole **CHAINS;** Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing **HOES,**

Guns, Pistols and Sporting Implements

Colt's and Allen's Revolvers.

A large assortment of NAILS and CASTINGS

Bench and Fancy PLANES of all Kinds

Smiths' Bellows; Farrier's Hammers, and Horse Nails

Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills

Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates; Steelyards.

Patent Balances; Counter and Tea Scales;

Cross Cut and ***Mill SAWS,***

A large assortment of Long and D Handle SHOVELS and SPADES, of Ames', Rowland's, Thomas, and Perkins' manufacture.

Collins', Mann's and Stewart's **AXES.**

I have also in Store, a complete assortment of

COACH GOODS;

Springs, and Axles; Dash and Top Leather; Enamelled Canvass; Hubs; Spokes; Bent Felloes; Lace; Damask; Ornaments; Trimmer's Tools, &c., &c.

I have also increased my stock of HARNESS MOUNTING; and have a large stock of Hames, Pad Trees, Bitts, Stirrups, Buckles, &c., of various patterns—japanned, plated, and full silvered.

All of which are offered at such prices as will convince Merchants, that Goods can be bought at Wholesale as LOW in Fayetteville as in the Northern Cities

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

East End of Dobbin House Building

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 34-6w

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks

Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 83-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

William Gaddy vs. Michael C. Nash.

Original Attachment Levied in the hands of Nealy M. Hubbard, as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case—Michael C. Nash—resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the defendant to be and appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855.

32*6w] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

Joseph Allen, administrator of Moody Hugh dec'd, *vs.* Frances Kindred and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Frances Kindred, John Powell and wife Mary, Hezekiah Maske, DeLane Maske, Dudley Maske, Levi Hines and wife Ann, William Scott and wife Elizabeth, Williamson Knox, William May, Moody May, John May, Hugh Ross, William Ross and Hezekiah Ross, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855. J. WHITE, Clerk.

32*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

Delia Turner and Mary Turner, in support of the last Will and Testament of Ausburn Turner, *vs.* Elizabeth Allen Hathers.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Green Turner, one of the next of kin of Ausburn Turner, dec'd, is